

PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

WHAT NEXT?

The Carnegie Company Prefer Charges of Treason Against Homestead Strikers—Several Arrests.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Oct. 1.—A great sensation was created here last night by the arrest for treason of a number of the members of the advisory committee of the Homestead strikers. Those arrested were Chairman Thomas J. Crawford, William Blair, George Rylands, John Dierken and T. W. Brown. Arrests came like a thunderbolt to the strikers, they were so suddenly made and so unexpected. The prisoners were clapping at street corners when they were taken. The officers were Detectives Mills and Farrell and Deputies Young, Brady, Newlin, Kripe and Ward.

The information on which the arrests were made were given by County Detective Belthover before Chief Justice Paxton, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. The petition charges Hugh O'Donnell, Thomas J. Crawford, John McClellan and many others, all members of the strikers' advisory committee, with treason. It states that the defendants, who are inhabitants and residents of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, did ordain, prepare and levy war against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the end that the constitution, laws and authority were defied, resisted and subverted, and that the said defendants on July 1, with hundreds of miners, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say with guns, revolvers, cannons, swords, knives and clubs, did unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assemble in the borough of Homestead, and then and there, with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously array themselves in insurrection and rebellion against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania contrary to the duties of allegiance and fidelity of said defendants.

This is the first time in the history of the state that any resident has been charged with treason against the commonwealth and the outcome of the cases will be watched with interest. The penalty which formerly was death is twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A DESPERADO KILLED.

Frank Cooley, the Notorious Pennsylvania Outlaw, Killed.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 3.—Frank Cooley, the leader of the notorious Cooley gang, was shot and killed at the home of his father, Lute Cooley, between Fairbairn and Smithfield.

Early yesterday morning Sheriff McCormick and a few deputies from here slipped out quietly to Fairbairn before daylight to avoid the spies of the gang, and joined the watchers in the field. Frank Cooley and Jack Ramsey, the two most daring of the gang, came riding down to the Cooley house about noon, and in the afternoon went back of the house into a field which had been lately cleared of timber and was full of stumps.

When the sheriff's party came down on them, Ramsey and Cooley were half lying and half sitting against stumps with their Winchester beside them. Sheriff McCormick was in advance, and while some distance off Cooley spied him. He and Ramsey fired five times at the sheriff without getting up, but all their bullets missed him. The sheriff had meanwhile taken refuge behind a tree and from this place fired the ball that pierced Cooley's heart as he lay against the stump, killing him instantly. A number of shots were fired at the outlaws by other members of the sheriff's posse.

Ramsey started off on a run as soon as he saw his chief was killed, with some of the sheriff's party on his heels, racing after him and firing as he ran, but he got away.

SUFFERING AT HAMBURG.

Cholera Still Claiming Victims—Poor People Much Distressed.

HAMBURG, Oct. 5.—There have been ninety-eight fresh cases of cholera here yesterday, thirty-one deaths and 159 burials. In the hospitals 872 persons are under treatment. In Altona there were nine fresh cases and five deaths yesterday.

The Hamburg council has asked for permission to borrow 10,000,000 marks to be used in tearing down condemned buildings and erecting others in their places. Although the theaters are full and the variety shows and beer saloons have rarely done a heavier business, the suffering in the city is extreme. In Hammerbrook today nine persons died of typhoid fever, induced by insufficient nourishment. Seven of them were in the families of clerics who have been discharged on account of the fall in trade. The speedy revival of business has not come as was expected. Many shops open daily, yet no general trade resumption has been effected. In the whole city 9,000 clerks are without employment. In the shipping district a similar state of distress prevails. Infant mortality is increasing. The physicians fear that the scarcity of food and clothes among the unemployed will result in a series of minor epidemics throughout the winter.

Railway Crossing Accident.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 3.—At Johnson's crossing on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, at 2 o'clock this morning, William Steinhoff, John Williams and Miss Ole Olson were returning in a buggy from a dance at Union Grove, when they were struck by a freight train and Steinhoff instantly killed while the girl had both legs cut off at the knees.

Dragged to Death.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—Lee Ellington, a colored boy 10 years of age, living with his grandmother, Mrs. Jackson, at the corner of Fourth and Highland avenue, met with a horrible end at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon by being dragged to death by a runaway horse.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

The Ex-President's Letter of Acceptance Published.

Dr. Cleveland Gives His Views on the Tariff, the Force Bill, Finance, Civil Service and Other National Matters.

Cleveland's Acceptance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Grover Cleveland yesterday gave out his letter accepting the presidential nomination by the democratic party. It is as follows: Hon. William L. Wilson and others, committee etc. etc. Gentlemen: In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the presidency by the national democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is a time above all others when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test loyal Americans must pronounce them false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings constitutes the special purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment or its unjustifiable diminution by the government itself is a betrayal of the people's trust.

The Tariff. We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agencies the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing through federal taxation to surrender a part of their earnings and income. Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results assuredly in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hands of the tax gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American institutions and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest. This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enforces strict economy in public expenditures and its limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion and embezzlement by way of taxation from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statements would rudely shock our people if they had not already been indissolubly allied from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf, the plea that our infant industries should be fostered, did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war, which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their will and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for a relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our working men and a home market be provided for our farm products.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workingmen and farmers can at least of all our people defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workman suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor fatigued by his profligate friends and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unequal advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to dangerous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to procure favorable support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity, which is the life of our republic, and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

Recognizing these truths the national democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support. To promote among our countrymen a deeper community of interests connected by patriotism and national pride and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, integrity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair government aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess without disaster or demotion. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests, and we know they cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade.

Federal Power.

The administration and management of our government depends upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will—not its master. Therefore the attempts of the opponents of democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the states through federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt can

not fail to be regarded by faithful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to federal power we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

Money. The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put in to the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value, or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Civil Service.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employees. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit to every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from apathetic and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

Pensions.

The American people are generous and grateful and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for the worthy veterans so long and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army services. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and untitled by demagogic use. This roll should be to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come shall be allowed to hear reverently and lovingly the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion and when capable and worthy, their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

Education.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to restrictions upon the habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority, nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it be manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

Immigration.

Our people, still cherishing the feeling of humane fellowship which belongs to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours. A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the prosecution of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The Canal.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal as a means of promoting commerce between our states and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to governmental approval and endorsement.

World's Fair.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian exposition, and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

Conclusion.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intention of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trifling topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility. In the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen. I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Gray Gables, Sept. 21, 1892.

Wisconsin Gerrymander Knocked Out. MADISON, Wis., Oct. 3.—The supreme court today finally passed upon the recent apportionment act, declaring it unconstitutional. An extra session of the legislature may be called.

Mrs. Harrison Improving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Dr. Garner said this morning that Mrs. Harrison continues to improve, and the family have reason to feel encouraged over her improvement during the past three days.

The five-story building at 224 White street, New York, occupied by Othman, Dyer & Southwick, woolen goods, burned. Loss, \$100,000.

PHENOMENAL RACING.

Nancy Hanks Lowers Her Former Record and Goes a Mile in 2:04—Axtell's Time Lowered By Monbars, and Mascot Ties Denary.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 30.—The world's record for the light harness horse, either trotting or pacing, was lowered yesterday when Nancy Hanks trotted the mile in 2:04.

The 10,000 people who saw it sat breathless for a moment after the little mare passed under the wire, and even Doble, always modest of speech, declared, when carried to the judges' stand on the shoulders of the crowd and called upon for a speech, that he "was hoarse because Nancy Hanks went so fast it took his breath away."

Not only was the world's record broken, but the three-year-old stallion record made in 1889 by Axtell when he trotted over this track in 2:12 was lowered by Monbars, the black son of Eagle Bird. He was accompanied by a runner and made the quarters as follows: 33%, 1:07 1/4, 1:39 1/4, 2:11 1/4.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 30.—All race records were smashed yesterday and the world's record made by Nancy Hanks in her mile trotted against time was tied. The average for the five heats was less than 2:06%. It was an ideal racing day, and at least 2,000 people drawn by the excitement of Hanks' wonderful performance the day before, were added to the crowd of 10,000 yesterday and filled the grand stand and quarter stretch.

In the free for all pacing race Mascot paced a mile without a break in 2:04 amid the wild cheering of the crowd.

HORRIBLE FATE.

A Kansas Farmer and His Entire Family Destroyed By a Flash of Lightning.

OTTAWA, Kan., Sept. 29.—The farm house of Sam Atkinson, a farmer living about two miles south of Le Loup, the first station north of this city, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Mr. Atkinson, his wife, a five-year-old boy and a baby 6 months old, which comprised the whole family, were burned to death.

The accident was not discovered until his neighbors found among the smoking ruins of what was a happy home the charred bodies of the father and children near where the bed had stood.

Mr. Atkinson's body was found in another part of the ruins, which would seem to indicate that either she was out of her bed closing the windows at the time the lightning struck the house or else she made an unsuccessful attempt to escape. Probably the former was the case.

All the members of the family were evidently stunned by the shock, so that they could make no effort to get out of the burning building.

RACE TROUBLES LIKELY.

Mixed Schools Wanted By Negroes and Violence Feared.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct. 3.—There will be serious trouble with the negroes here and in other towns in the territory. The territorial laws provide for separate schools for the negro children, and though they have been given all the facilities and accommodations equal to the white children, they are not satisfied and demand admission to the white schools. The matter is in the courts, but the negroes are not content to await a decision, but are trying to force their way in the schools.

At Kingfisher forty negro children, backed by a crowd of adults, entered a white school and took seats, and it was necessary to use force to remove them. As a result, open violence is advocated by many. Negro preachers from the pulpit are advising their people to use force if necessary to get into the white schools, and an open warfare is likely to break out at any time.

MISHAP TO EXPLORERS.

Five Germans and Two Englishmen Are Drowned in Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The British consulate at Mozambique has telegraphed to the foreign office the drowning of two Englishmen and five Germans at the mouth of the River Moma on July 9. The party consisted of Vivyan, an Englishman who was in command, two other Englishmen, Gardner and Henry, Renno, Homan and Fritz. Their object was to hunt and explore in the country along the river. The party left Bierra about July 1. They reached the mouth of the Moma on July 8. They tried to land, but the natives made such a hostile demonstration that they anchored off shore. On the morning of the 9th they started back for Bierra, but in going over the bar the launch capsized and all excepting Gardner were drowned.

TELEGRAPHERS WIN.

End of the Strike on the Burlington & Cedar Rapids.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 3.—The strike of operators on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway was declared off to-day. The company has agreed to recognize the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the men will return to work. Wages will be considered later.

A Mexican Fandango.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 3.—A News special from Kyle, Tex., says last night at a Mexican fandango, four miles from there, a row was raised between Tom Portis and a Mexican, which finally grew into a small battle. There were several Americans present and when the row started all took part. After the smoke of battle had cleared away, it was found Tom Portis was shot, having been both stabbed and shot. There were also two dead Mexicans and another wounded so badly that he will die.

The full official figures of the Maine gubernatorial election give Cleaves (republican), 67,555; Johnson (democrat), 55,678; Massey (prohibition), 3,781; Knowlton (labor), 1,890; Bateman (people's), 1,313; scattering, 17. Total, 129,829; Cleaves' plurality, 12,812.

Near Hamburg the steamers Busy Bee and Daisy collided. The latter vessel sank and three men lost their lives.

FAMINE RIOT.

Terrible State of Affairs in Southern Mexico. Riots Fired Upon—The Governor Assaulted.

The Failure of Crops For Four Years Bring on a Serious State of Affairs.

A Bread Riot.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The Times-Democrat's San Antonio, Tex., special says: Homer Finlay, formerly a well known citizen of San Antonio, but who for the past six years has been engaged in the mercantile business in the city of Morlia, Mexico, arrived here yesterday and gave a vivid account of the famine riot which occurred in that city last Sunday, and of which but very brief mention was made in the City of Mexico dispatches.

He stated that it was one of the most exciting and pitiable scenes ever witnessed in that part of the republic and that another serious outbreak of the same kind is threatened at any time. Morlia is the capital of the state of Michoacan and the residence of the archbishop of the diocese. It is one of the most beautiful cities in southern Mexico, but notwithstanding all of its attractions, its poor people are on the verge of starvation, owing to the total failure of the crop for the fourth season and a scarcity of all other food supplies.

"When the famine was threatened some months ago," said Finlay, "several of the merchants of Morlia contracted for large quantities of corn in the United States, the total shipments amounting to seventy-five or eighty cars, which is enough to have supplied the suffering people. These speculators, however, put up the prices and extorted what little money the poor people had in a short time. For the past two months the suffering among the poor has been intense and many deaths from starvation have occurred. The streets became thronged with beggars and the hungry men, women and children made heartrending appeals for help.

"This was kept up until last Sunday night when the starving horde organized themselves into a mob, and, driven by desperation, began a concerted attack upon the feed stores of the city. There was fully 6,000 people in the mob and the police were utterly powerless to stop its progress. One malicaria, or feed store, after another was entered and as but little corn was found the frenzy of the mob increased. The two regiments of federal cavalry and one of infantry stationed at Morlia were called out to quell the riot, but their appearance only added to the desperation of the starving people.

"The commander planted the soldiers in front of the mob. They fought their way through, several persons being injured. Gen. Mercader, the governor of the state, by this time had made his appearance, and came near falling a victim to the vengeance of the mob, who claimed that he should have taken steps to relieve their sufferings. The soldiers opened fire upon the people, and one man was killed and several wounded.

"Acting upon command of its leader, the mob started for the granaries of Jose Martinez, one of the rich speculators, in which 5,000 bushels of corn were stored. They broke down the doors and supplied themselves with all each could carry away. After their temporary wants had been supplied the crowd quietly dispersed. I left the following morning and will remain away until the turbulent element quiets down."

LAVACA BAY GALE SWEEP.

A Furious Storm Does Great Damage to Shippers.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 3.—A news special from Port Lavaca says: Last night a furious gale swept Lavaca bay. It was the most severe hurricane since the memorable one of 1886.

The harbor was full of boats, as it was meeting day for the fish and oyster men's union. The wind sprang up from the northeast early in the afternoon and continued to increase in velocity until an hour after midnight.

During the evening there were signs of an approaching storm, and a few boats put down into Chocolate bay for better harbor. At 1:30 o'clock the wind had attained its highest velocity and continued there until after 3 in the morning. Over twenty-five boats were badly damaged. Some were totally destroyed. A number of buildings near the shore were wrecked. No lives were lost. No estimate of the damage has yet been made, as a number of boats have not been heard from. On account of these latter much anxiety is felt.

The World's Fair Dedication.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The war department has decided to have the army well represented at the dedication of the world's fair buildings at Chicago, and Gen. Miles, commanding the department of Missouri, has been instructed to have the troops there on the 21st and 22d insts. The troops who will take part in the ceremonies at Chicago will consist of the cavalry and infantry from posts in the department of Platte and Dakota; cavalry and artillery from Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Reno, I. T.; Fort Omaha, Robinson, Niobrara, Neb., and Fort Custer, Mont., aggregating 3,000 men, who, with the troops of Fort Wayne, Mich., and Fort Sheridan, Ill., will make a handsome display.

Gresham Supporting Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The announcement made here that Judge Walter Q. Gresham had publicly declared his intention of supporting Mr. Cleveland created much consternation among the republican politicians. Judge Gresham wields a powerful influence in Indiana and there are many republicans from the president's state here who believe that Judge Gresham's actions will cost the republican ticket in Indiana many thousands of votes.

Seven Men Howl Up.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 29.—At 2 o'clock a nitro-glycerine magazine, two miles from Lima, exploded, jarring houses in that town and killing seven men.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

On an average, between two and three p. m. is the warmest hour of the twenty-four.

In ordinary English writing "x" only occurs twenty-two times while "e" occurs a thousand.

The boundary line surveys have so far found no variations of the line between Mexico and the United States that will affect the original survey.

A FINE brown statue of a young girl with a pitcher in one hand, from which ice water will flow, is being erected in Newport, Ky., by the W. C. T. U. of that place.

THERE have been ten democratic presidents, three federalists, if we count John Quincy Adams in the list: four whigs, counting Tyler, who was repudiated by his party and six republicans.

THE government makes no charge for coining. The only mint charges are for melting, parting, refining, etc., and for alloys. A certain scale of charges is fixed according to the work to be done.

ASTRONOMY NOTES.

A MAN of science in Germany maintains that it is from meteors that all our diamonds come.

So REMOTE is the planet Neptune from the sun, its mean distance being 2,745,968 miles, that its temperature is estimated to be 900 degrees below zero.

If the sun gave forth sounds loud enough to reach the earth such sounds, instead of reaching us in the space of about eight minutes, as light does, would only arrive at a period of nearly fourteen years.

THE nebula in Orion is a fine telescope object now. The great black space in this nebula is known among unpoetic star-gazers as the coal-hole. No star has ever been seen in this hole in the universe.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.

Ask your doctor what happens to cod-liver oil when it gets inside of you.

He will say it is shaken and broken up into tiny drops, becomes an emulsion; there are other changes, but this is the first.

He will tell you also that it is economy to take the oil broken up, as it is in Scott's Emulsion, rather than burden yourself with this work. You skip the taste too.

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